

GERMAN EMPEROR OPENS KIEL CANAL

Kaiser, on Royal Yacht, Receives Salute of Combined Fleets.

BRITISH JACKIES ASSIST

Waterway. From North Sea to Black Sea. Widened at Cost of \$55,000,000.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

KIEL, June 24.—The Kaiser, wearing conspicuously on his left cheek a patch of court plaster, due presumably to a slip by the imperial barber, opened the reconstructed Kiel Canal to-day.

It was a domestic patriotic ceremony, in which the British visitors had no share, for reasons of etiquette. As the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Kaiser on the bridge, emerged from the canal the ships of the combined fleets, all flying the German war flag at their mastsheads, fired a salute of thirty-three guns.

The yacht steamed through the lines of Anglo-German jacks and the latter cheered lustily. Afterward the Emperor received the British officers aboard the Hohenzollern, greeting them with his characteristic breezy bonhomie.

The work of reconstructing the canal was accomplished at a cost of \$55,000,000. The waterway, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, was enlarged to permit the passage of the largest battleships throughout its length. The bed was widened from 60 to 130 feet and the width at the surface increased from 130 to 350 feet. The canal was first opened in 1895. The work of reconstruction was begun in 1907.

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MANNERS RETURN TO U. S.

Hopes to Reclaim Morocco From Producing "Peg o' My Heart."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 24.—J. Hartley Manners, author of "Peg o' My Heart" and other plays, will leave for the United States on Saturday and will go West to Chicago, where he will attempt to reclaim Oliver Morocco from producing "Peg o' My Heart" there. Mr. Manners asserts that Miss Laurette Taylor, who is private life is Mrs. Manners, has the exclusive right to play the name part in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

It is likely that "Peg" will be brought here for production in August.

Mr. Manners wrote "Peg o' My Heart" especially for Miss Taylor, who played the title role in the long run which closed recently at the Cort Theatre in this city. The play was first put on in New York by Mr. Morocco on December 2, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Manners left for England on the Aquitania on June 10, 1914.

AMERICAN CASH FOR REDMOND.

M. J. Ryan Cables to Nationalist Leader He Will Get It.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 24.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, received to-day a cablegram from Michael J. Ryan, national president of the United Irish League of America, reading: "All needed money forthcoming."

The despatch was in answer to the one sent to Ryan by Redmond on Monday in which the latter appealed for funds to assist the Nationalist volunteers combat the forces of Great Britain and the Government of Ulster.

PLAN FLIGHT OVER SAHARA.

French Aviators Expect to Cross Desert Before Ocean is Passed.

PARIS, June 24.—French aviators hope to see the crossing of the great Sahara Desert by aeroplane before the crossing of the Atlantic is effected. The distance in each case is about the same, 1,675 miles. Plans for the desert enterprise are being seriously considered.

The only route looked on as practicable is from Algiers to Touggourt, where ends the railroad opened this year, thence across the Sahara Desert to Bamako, where the Senegal Railroad to the west coast starts. After leaving Touggourt the stages would be as follows: To Insalah, 162 miles; Insalah to Timbuctoo, 282 miles; Timbuctoo to Bamako, 500 miles.

At all these places, which are oases, there are French troops or European colonists.

AEROS AS FUNERAL ESCORT.

Victims of Vienna Collision Buried—German Aviator Killed.

VIENNA, June 24.—A flying guard of honor was the feature at the funeral to-day of the nine officers and men of the Austrian army and navy who lost their lives in the collision of a dirigible balloon and an aeroplane near Vienna last Sunday. The escort was made up of twenty aeroplanes, all flying mourning flags and driven by aviators of various nations.

A great crowd attended the funeral. Several archbishops, cabinet ministers, high military officials and foreign military attaches were among those who were present.

REMAINS IN AIR 18 HOURS.

German Aviator Makes New Record for Endurance Flight.

BERLIN, June 24.—Gustav Basser, a German aviator, made a new world's record for duration of an aeroplane flight without passengers at Johannisthal to-day by remaining in the air 18 hours 45 minutes and 7 minutes, set by Bruno Linder, also a German, on February 3 last.

Basser took 158 gallons of gasoline and thirteen gallons of oil when he started. Her husbandmann, another aviator, rose in an aeroplane at 9 o'clock this morning, intending to remain in the air twenty-four hours. During a rainstorm it became so dark that the two fliers could not see each other.

Basser said after landing that he frequently knew that Lindermann was near him, because of a disturbance in the air and he believes that the aeroplanes must have narrowly escaped collision. Lindermann was carried overboard by the storm, which became severe about noon, and up to 7 o'clock this evening no word had been received here regarding his journey.

SERBIAN KING NAMES SON REGENT; HE MAY ABDICATE

Peter Gives Ill Health as His Reason for Leaving Belgrade.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BELGRADE, June 24.—King Peter of Serbia has not abdicated in favor of his second son, Crown Prince Alexander. A report circulated early in the day that the sovereign had determined to retire was set at rest when he declared officially that he has no intention of giving up the throne for good.

The King left Belgrade at noon for Vranja, where he will take the cure at the baths. Just before his departure he issued a short proclamation in which he said:

To MY BELOVED PEOPLE:

As I shall be prevented by ill health from exercising the royal power for some time, I decree, in accordance with Article 69 of the Constitution, that so long as my cure lasts the Crown Prince shall govern in my name.

I recommend the dear fatherland to the care of the Almighty.

The proclamation was countersigned by the members of the Ministry.

As King Peter has never appointed a regent on the occasions of his frequent previous visits to Vranja in search of health and as there has often been gossip regarding the probability of his abdicating, the people jumped to the conclusion that he had handed the throne over to his son to be retained permanently.

The King has been ill for a long time and the fatigue and excitement incident to the war further weakened his condition. For months he has been unable to ride horseback or to walk upstairs.

The Skupshchina was dissolved to-day and elections were called for August 14.

VIENNA, June 24.—King Peter's appointment of a regent to-day came as a surprise to statesmen here. It is rumored that the King has left his son to handle a most difficult situation which has arisen out of the troubles in the army.

LONDON, June 24.—The establishment of a regency in Serbia is regarded in many places as the initial step in the abdication of King Peter. It is predicted that abdication in the near future would result in a clash between the military factions, as the King's elder son has a strong following in the army and is reported to be determined to vindicate his claims to the throne at the first opportunity.

Peter Educated in France.

King Peter is a grandson of Kara-George, "Black George," who led the Serbians in their first revolution against Turkey and who founded the Kara-Georgevitch dynasty. He was born at Belgrade June 29, 1844. His father Prince Alexander Kara-Georgevitch, Alexander I., was proclaimed reigning prince of Serbia by Parliament in 1843, but was forced to abdicate January, 1859.

Prince Kara-Georgevitch, then 12 years old, followed his father, Alexander I., into exile. He was educated at the Lycee of Sainte Harpe, in France, and at St. Cyr. Then he entered the French Military Staff College, graduating just before the opening of the Franco-Prussian war, and joined the Foreign Legion, which included many men who, like himself, were of noble or princely birth. The legion was attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps and often received the praise of Napoleon III.

As soon as peace was declared Peter turned his attention to Herzegovina's struggle for liberty and took a prominent part in the uprising, which resulted in the Russo-Turkish war.

Peter offered to serve under King Milan of the Obrenovitch family if Serbia would join in the war against Turkey, but Milan refused. This refusal angered the Kara-Georgevitch family. The Czar is said to have brought about the marriage of Prince Peter with Princess Zorka of Montenegro, daughter of King Nicholas, then Prince. The Princess died March 1, 1890.

King Milan's Assassination.

The opposition of Russia, combined with Milan's unfortunate war against Bulgaria and his divorce of Queen Natalie, who is now in a Paris convent, brought about the King's voluntary abdication on March 6, 1895, in favor of his son, Alexander. Alexander brought his father, ex-King Milan, back to Belgrade.

NECKLACE IS SOLD AT

CHRISTIE'S FOR \$22,500

Property of Late Lily Duchess of Marlborough—Pearl Rope Brings \$14,000.

LONDON, June 24.—A necklace consisting of thirty-five brilliants and a clasp, which belonged to the late Lily Duchess of Marlborough, was sold to-day at Christie's for \$4,500 (\$22,500). Two sapphire brilliant brooches which the Duchess owned brought \$780 (\$3,800) and \$980 (\$4,900), respectively, and a brilliant tiara \$1,600 (\$8,000).

A rope of 215 pearls, belonging to another woman whose name was not given, was purchased for \$2,800 (\$14,000), while two necklaces of graduated pearls, containing respectively sixty-three and seventy-three, brought \$1,600 (\$8,000) and \$3,300 (\$16,500).

The third session of the sale of the New York collection of eighteenth-century engravings also was held at Christie's to-day. Colnaght & Co. paid the highest price, \$756 (\$3,780), for J. R. Smith's portrait of Dr. Richard Robinson, Prime of Ireland.

W. Dickinson's whole length picture, "Mrs. Pelham Feeding Chickens," was purchased by Agnew & Sons for \$420 (\$2,100).

N. G. L. Ship Not in Collision.

It was said yesterday at the office of the North German Lloyd Line that the steamship Koenigstein, in collision on Tuesday at the mouth of the Elbe with the small steamer Cobra of the Hamburg-American Line, was not the North German Lloyd vessel, but a much smaller ship of another line. The North German Lloyd liner sailed from Baltimore on June 8 and arrived at Bremerhaven on June 18. She was in harbor at the time of the collision preparing to sail to-day for Baltimore. The similarity of the steamships' names caused the error.

NORTH BEACH

Boats East 99th & 134th St.

FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

Queensboro Bridge Trolley Also Direct



Above, King Peter of Serbia. Below, Crown Prince Alexander, who serves as Regent.

grade, and then he contracted an unpopular marriage with Mme. Draga Mashin, who had been laid in waiting to his mother, Queen Natalie.

Alexander granted a new and more liberal constitution than Serbia had known, establishing a parliament with two houses, but suspicion of Queen Draga continued, and there were reports that she was trying to have one of her brothers proclaimed heir apparent to the throne. Austria and Russia both let it be known that they were indifferent to Alexander. Finally, early on the morning of June 11, 1903, conspirators surrounded the royal palace with troops, blew in the door with a bomb and murdered the King and Queen, together with the Queen's two brothers, the Prime Minister and five high military officials.

Prince Peter was at once proclaimed King by the army. The conspirators were among the first to greet the new King and were subsequently loaded with honors.

Prince Alexander, in whose hands the government is left, was born December 4, 1888. He is studious, reticent, silent, and is in every way the opposite of his elder brother, George, whose record has kept alive the worst traditions of the Kara-Georgevitch family.

SERBIA CATHOLIC STATE.

Pope's Will Now Recognized as Supreme Throughout Kingdom.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, June 24.—By a concordat signed between the Holy See and Serbia to-day formal recognition is given to Catholicism in Serbia. The Pope has appointed an Archbishop for Belgrade and a Bishop for Uskub, whose salaries will be paid by the Government.

Religious instruction in the schools is allowed, a seminary is to be subsidized, mixed marriages are to be regulated by canon law, church property is to be held inviolable and prayers for the King will be offered in the churches.

The State religion in Serbia has heretofore been Greek orthodoxy. According to the census of 1910, the latest available, the population was divided religiously as follows: Greek Orthodox, 2,881,220; Roman Catholics, 8,425; Protestants, 799; Jews, 3,097; Mohammedans, 78; Gypsies, 14,435; other religions, 915.

ESSAD KING OF ELBASSAN?

Albanian Insurgents Have Captured Big Middle Chief.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 24.—The Albanian insurgents have either captured Prek Bib Doda, the middle chief, or he has joined them voluntarily. The insurgents have occupied Flori and are marching on Avlona, which is in a condition of panic.

The situation at Durazzo is not known here. The latest report said that the Government is feverishly strengthening the defenses there.

VIENNA, June 24.—The loss of Prek Bib Doda disposes of Prince William of Wied's last hope of retaining the Albanian throne.

It is reported that the insurgent captors of Elbassan have proclaimed Essad King.

U. S. CONFLICT WITH MEXICO IS AVERTED

Continued from First Page

ment it is our duty to remove all obstacles which might stand in the way of the attainment of the purposes which prompted the tender of our good offices, and the study we have made of all the circumstances connected with that conflict has shown us that its settlement is dependent, at the present moment, on the solution of the internal questions between the contending parties and that it is the latter to whom peculiarly belong the right and the authority to solve it.

"It is for this reason that we have thought it our duty to invite, as we have, both the representatives of the Constitutional party and those of the Government of Gen. Huerta accredited to the conferences of mediation to meet at a place near that where they are being held in order to discuss and agree between themselves on the basis of an arrangement whereby the political pacification of the country could be consummated with the termination of the civil war and the organization of a provisional government to conduct the general elections for the establishment of the powers of a permanent government.

"In this manner, and in an unprejudiced and compromising spirit could prevail at said conferences we trust that Mexican patriotism will remove by itself, and without outside interference, the causes of the sorrowful situation in which the country finds itself at the present time, reestablishing thereby the exercise without reservations of her national sovereignty and of her material and moral prosperity.

Internal Conflict Unsolved.

"Furthermore, the mediation in which we are engaged, it should be unnecessary to repeat, has not proposed in any form whatsoever to interfere in, decide, or legislate on internal questions of Mexico, but seeks, as at all times it has sought, to bring about between the contending parties a serene discussion of the conflict which now divides them in order to procure or facilitate an agreement between them with the aid of our friendly counsel, without prejudgment or partiality.

Ambassador de Gama and Ministers Naon and Suarez are elated over the signing of the protocol. All three are of the opinion that their work is at an end, inasmuch as they have prepared a plan of pacification which has been adopted by the United States and Huerta's delegates and have issued an invitation to the Constitutionalists to participate in the conference. They will be willing to lend whatever assistance they can to lead to a successful result the work they have undertaken. From now on, however, it remains for the Constitutionalists and the Huerta delegates to arrange a definite agreement.

When told by the St. Louis correspondent of the report that the Constitutionalists had agreed to send representatives to confer with the Huerta delegates, Senor Rabasa, head of the Mexican delegation, appeared greatly pleased.

The arrival here of Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, former Minister of the Interior in Gen. Huerta's Cabinet, aroused much interest for a short while this afternoon. Dr. Urrutia was a member of Huerta's Cabinet from June to September of last year and was known as one of the most violent foes of the United States. He was a leader of that group of Gen. Huerta's advisers who unceasingly urged the dictator to refrain from any dealings with the United States. After enjoying Huerta's confidence for three months he had a serious disagreement with his chief and fled from Mexico.

Dr. Urrutia has come to Niagara Falls to suggest what might be termed a fusion ticket for the provisional government of Mexico. This ticket is headed by Luis Cabrera and includes the names of Miguel Silva for the portfolio of the Interior, Emilio Rabasa as Minister of Foreign Relations, Jaime Guzman as Minister of Hacienda and Gen. Villa as Minister of War. If any serious objection should be raised to the appointment of Villa, Dr. Urrutia might be induced to nominate Gen. Angeles in his place.

When told of this "ticket" the Mexican delegates were amused at the thought of Dr. Urrutia selecting names of men to head the Mexican Government.

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Will Send Delegates to Informal Conference With Huerta Men.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Carranza's acceptance of the proposal for an informal conference with the Huerta delegates to settle the internal difficulties of Mexico will be received before Saturday. This definite acknowledgment of the First Chief was received by his agents here to-day.

It is already settled that Luis Cabrera and Fernando Iglesias Calderon will represent Carranza at these conferences and that Jose Vasconcelos will act as secretary to the delegates.

The suggestion for this conference came from the United States. It was learned to-day, although it originated with the mediators. This was the reason for the visit here of the Argentine diplomat, Dr. Naon, last week. The mediators did not feel that the suggestion should come directly from them and after Dr. Naon submitted the plan to Secretary Bryan he communicated it informally to Luis Cabrera at a secret conference. Later in the evening President Wilson discussed the question with Dr. Naon and Mr. Bryan.

Calderon is expected to leave New Orleans to-morrow and should arrive here about the same time that Carranza's acceptance of the plan is made public. It was definitely stated to-day by representatives of the leader of the rebels that the presence in New Orleans of Senor Breceda, one of Carranza's confidential agents who has acted as his private secretary at times, has no connection even remotely with the plan for the informal conferences. The suggestion to Carranza was of such a nature that a formal acceptance will be unnecessary. Breceda's mission to this country is a mystery even to the rebel junta here.

Members of the junta are known to have urged Carranza to agree to the informal conferences. His advisers pointed out that the rebel cause could in no way suffer as a result of the agreement to discuss the important questions at stake and that any move which might hasten the establishment of peace in Mexico would win for him the support and approval of Europe and the United States.

The proposal for an informal conference was made to Rafael Zubizarri, Carranza's chief representative in Washington, who communicated it by telegraph to the First Chief. Allowing for delays, there is every reason to expect a favorable reply to-morrow or Friday. A telegram indicating the nature of the reply has, it is understood, already been received here.

Representations may be confiscated in time of war and cited instances during the civil war in the United States to bear out his contention. The lands may be returned after the troubles are settled, but the Constitutionalists will pay nothing for the use of them, nor will any forced loans be repaid.

The distribution of the lands is something which the Constitutionalists will settle themselves after they have established their government.

This does not mean that the Constitutionalists will not discuss these matters with representatives of the United States, but Carranza's note plainly indicates that he is dissatisfied with the fact that the United States insists upon his conferring with the enemy anywhere except on the field of battle.

SAY VILLA WAS REPULSED.

Mexico City Hears Federal Drive Rebels Back.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, June 24.—It was announced here to-night that Gen. Villa and Gen. Angeles had begun the attack on Zacatecas. It is stated that the Federalists held their own.

An unconfirmed report has it that Gen. Romero, formerly Governor of Morelos, had been made commandant of the Federal troops in Mexico City.

Gen. Huerta inspected the Red Cross hospital here this afternoon.

An American named Robinson, who was arrested this morning, was released at once.

PARIS POSTMEN'S STRIKE ENDS.

Minister of Commerce Succeeds in Settling Differences Temporarily.

PARIS, June 24.—The letter carriers' strike was practically ended to-day by the action of Jaques Thomson, Minister of Commerce, Posts and Telegraphs, who promised to make a thorough investigation of the strikers' grievances if they would return to work. Fifteen minutes after the deputation of the letter carriers to whom the promise was made left the Minister's office the postal service was again in full operation and the men were working furiously to handle the accumulated mail and restore the service to its usual basis.

Before the agreement was reached the 600 letter carriers who held possession of the central post office last night and prevented the distribution of the mails were still barricaded within the post office. They quickly exhausted their small supply of food, but comrades managed to run the blockading force of 800 policemen who surrounded the block and brought supplies, which were hauled in through the windows.

The police were considering whether to storm the building and drive the strikers out when peace was restored by the action of the Minister. The latter was waited upon this morning by a deputation of business men who told him that the city already had suffered a loss of \$200,000 through the few hours' delay and that unless immediate steps were taken to restore the service the loss would be enormous.

The strike was caused by the refusal of the strikers to incorporate in the postal budget increased allowances which the letter carriers have been urging.

PAGE HONORED BY OXFORD.

U. S. Ambassador Receives Doctor of Civil Law Degree.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, received the degree of doctor of civil law from Oxford University to-day.

Ambassador Page, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who received the same degree, and Viscount James Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, upon whom was conferred the degree of doctor of letters, had an enthusiastic reception.

The public orator in introducing Ambassador Page spoke of the 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States and the new ties between the two nations brought about by the creation of the Rhodes scholarships.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

LONDON.—The militant suffragettes have returned to their campaign of destruction of letters. Acid was poured into three postal pillar boxes and a large quantity of mail matter was damaged.

BERLIN.—The bodies of ten fishermen, who perished in the terrible storm on Lake Constance, have been recovered, according to a despatch from Friedrichshafen. Thirty other fishermen are missing.

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Calderon is expected to leave New Orleans to-morrow and should arrive here about the same time that Carranza's acceptance of the plan is made public. It was definitely stated to-day by representatives of the leader of the rebels that the presence in New Orleans of Senor Breceda, one of Carranza's confidential agents who has acted as his private secretary at times, has no connection even remotely with the plan for the informal conferences. The suggestion to Carranza was of such a nature that a formal acceptance will be unnecessary. Breceda's mission to this country is a mystery even to the rebel junta here.

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